



## *Drinking-cups, vases, ewers and ornaments*

Virgil Solis



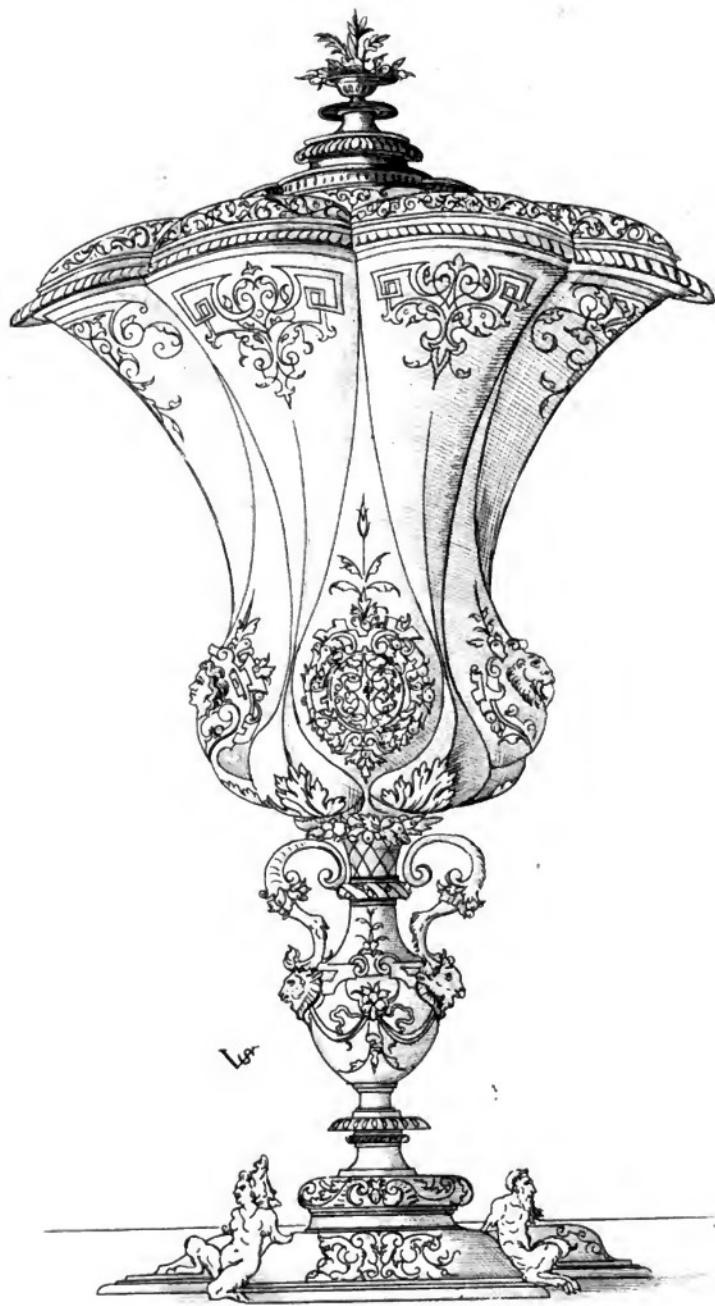
Solo

Digested by Google





1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$   
2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \ln x \right) = \frac{1}{x}$   
3.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \sin x \right) = \cos x$



Drinking-Cups Vases Ewers and Ornaments

designed for the Use of Gold

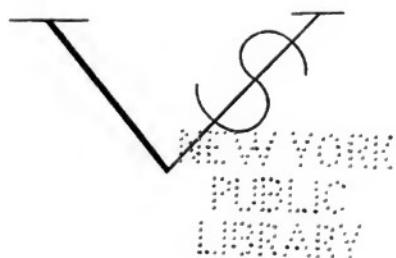
and Silversmiths



TWENTY-ONE FAC-SIMILES OF EXTREMELY

RARE ETCHINGS

BY VIRGIL SOLIS



LONDON

JAMES RIMELL OXFORD STREET

1862

905559

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## VIRGIL SOLIS.

**V**IRGIL SOLIS, a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1514. According to the usage of the time, he engraved both on wood and on copper, chiefly from his own designs. The copper-plates he engraved in the early part of his life resemble the works of Hans Sebald Beham; but when he afterwards engraved after the Italian Masters, he adopted a style more open and spirited. His wooden cuts are similar to those of Jost Ammon, both with respect to the composition and execution. His works prove him to have been a man of considerable ability, and, though his design is formal and stiff, some of his figures possess great merit. On account of the smallness of his plates, this artist is ranked among the little masters. His works are very numerous, amounting to upwards of eight hundred prints. He usually marked them with a cipher composed of a V. and an S.

There has been considerable discussion respecting Virgilius Solis, particularly whether he ever engraved in wood. Zani says, decidedly, "*non ha mai inciso in legno.*" Perhaps all that need be said on the matter is concentrated in the preliminary remarks of Bartsch to the catalogue of his prints in tom. ix. of "Le Peintre Graveur," of which the following is the substance:—"The little we know of the history of Virgilius Solis is supplied by an inscription at the bottom of his portrait

engraved by a master who signs with the letters B. J." The inscription, which is in German, may be thus rendered :—

Virgilius Solis was my name ;  
Through all the world extends my fame ;  
For artists many, form'd by me,  
Acknowledge my paternity,  
And call me father. I did ever  
To serve them use my best endeavour.  
I painted, graved with the burin ;  
Illumined, to make art alluring ;  
Design'd, to waken their ability ;  
And etch'd, to teach their hands facility ;  
And subjects traced on blocks of wood :—  
So, no one as my equal stood  
In executing works of art  
With skill refined in every part.  
In justice, then, the voice of fame  
Has given me Solis for my name ;  
For that imports that, like the sun,  
I stand alone—the only one.  
When fifteen hundred sixty-two,  
As Christians reckon, onward drew,  
And years I counted forty-eight,  
God pleased to call me from the state  
Of mortal life ; and His behest  
Has number'd me among the blest.

BRYAN'S *Dict. of Painters and Engravers.*





$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gauss-Siedel} \\ \text{Jacobi} \end{array} \right\}$$

1

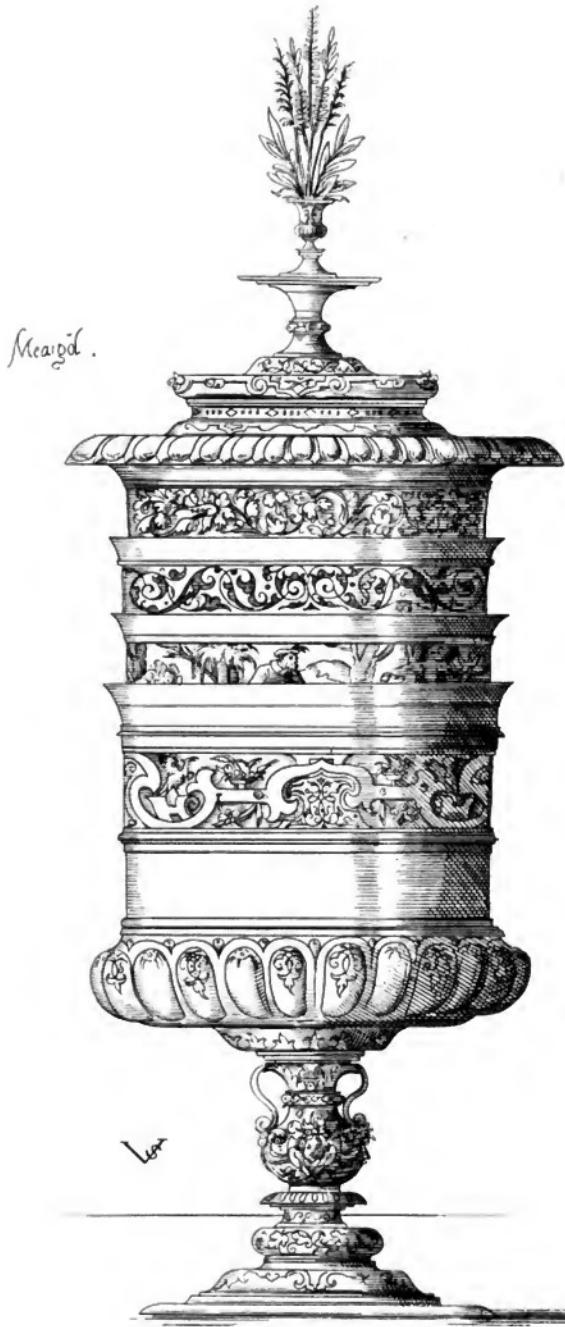












$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx \right) + \int_{\Omega} u_t u dx \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} u_t u dx - \int_{\Omega} F u dx - \int_{\Omega} g u dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} F u dx - \int_{\Omega} g u dx \end{aligned}$$







Vlora

satz . f

v

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{f(x,y)}{k_1}, \\ u(x,y) = 0 \text{ on } \partial D, \\ u(x,y) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |(x,y)| \rightarrow \infty. \end{array} \right.$$









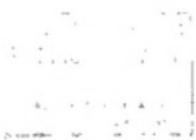


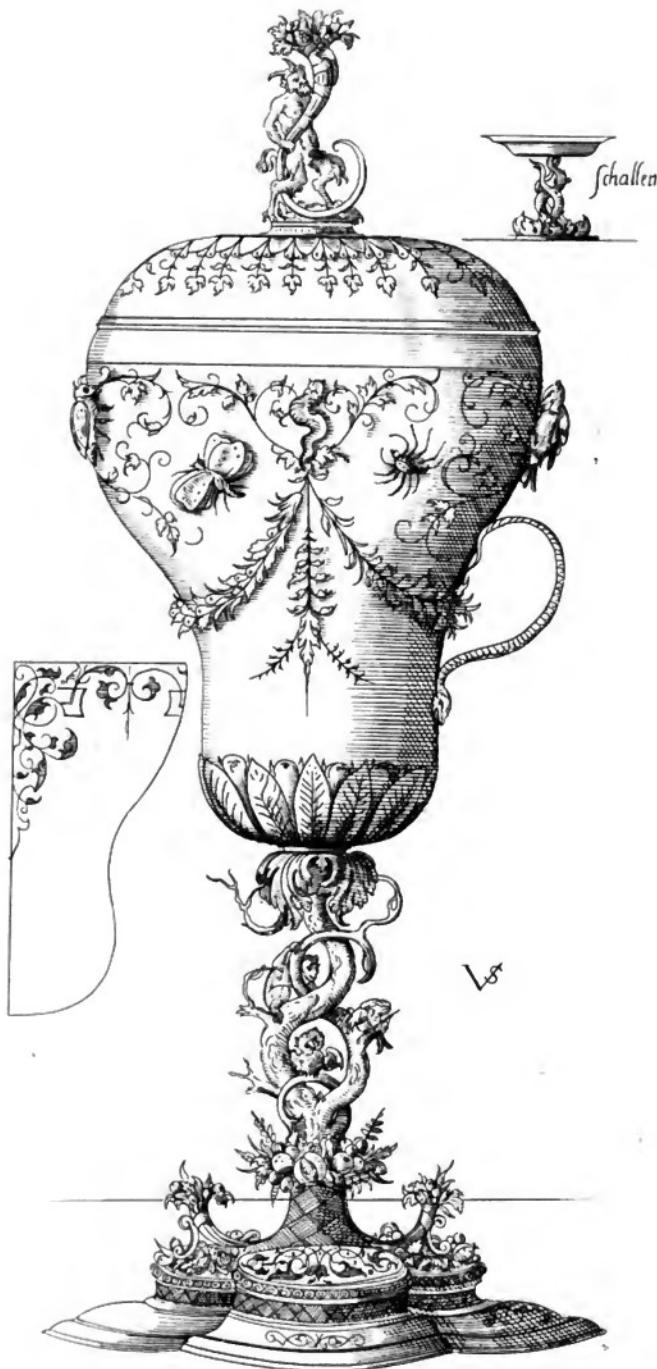
Gefür

fals; fas

















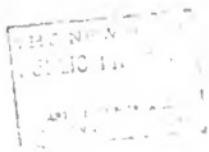
















1.4000 AND



$x \in F$  if  $\exists i \in I$   
 $\forall j \in J$   $x_j = z_i$   
if  $\exists i \in I$



1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$   
2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$   
3.  $\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$













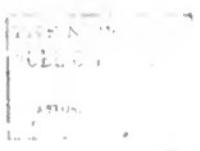


$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{optimal}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

















$$\begin{aligned}f_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \\f_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \\f_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \\f_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$





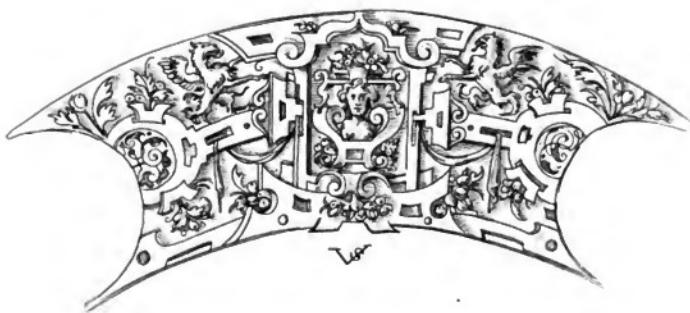












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